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L34	dextran	64221	L34
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L31	emulsif?	9283	L31
L30	microparticle	28081	L30
L29	dispersed phase	13444	L29
L28	L26 with L10	29	L28
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L11	L10 with L8 with L2	4	L11
L10	endosom$	5532	L10
L9	L8 with L3 with L2	14	L9
L8	complexed or conjugated	165759	L8
L7	lipid or lipsome	115613	L7
L6	L5 same L4	20	L6
L5	polylysine	11893	L5
L4	L3 with L2 with L1	63	L4
L3	hydrophilic polymer or peg	119142	L3
L2	cationic lipid	8938	L2
L1	conjugated lipid or liposome	61789	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L51: Entry 3 of 31 File: PGPB Feb 17, 2005

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050037075 A1
TITLE: Targeted delivery of controlled release polymer systems

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0097] A water-in-oil-in-water (W/O/W) solvent evaporation procedure will be used to generate drug-encapsulated nanoparticles. Polymer (example: PLA, PLA-PEG, PLA-COOH, PLA-PEG-COOH, PLA-MAL, PLA-PEG-MAL, poly(sebacic anhydride), etc.) is dissolved in dichloromethane (at 2-10%); an aqueous solution of certain drug will then be added to polymer solution at 4-20% v/v. In model studies, rhodamine or rhodamine-conjugated dextran (at 10 .mu.g/.mu.L) was used as a model small and large molecule drugs, respectively. (For lypophilic drugs, the drug and polymer are mixed together in the dichloromethane, and the procedure then becomes an oil-in-water solvent evaporation process.) The aqueous drug and organic polymer phases are then emulsified using probe sonicator (10 W for 10-90 s). This emulsion is then added to poly(vinyl alcohol) solution (0.1-5% final concentration) or sodium cholate solution (0.1-5% final concentration). A second emulsion can be prepared by sonication (18 W for 10-90 s) to make nanoparticles or by mechanical stirring at 3000-10000 rpm to make microparticles. The organic solvent is evaporated from the W/O/W emulsion using rotary evaporator. The nano- or microparticles formed are then washed three times by suspending the particles in deionized and distilled water followed by centrifugation.

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L51: Entry 29 of 31 File: USPT May 28, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6395302 B1

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Method for the preparation of microspheres which contain colloidal systems

Brief Summary Text (61):

The release of the releasable entity depends on a number of variables, which can be used to tailor the delivery as desired. One of these variables is the size of the microspheres. The size can be adjusted by carefully modifying the process circumstances and formulation parameters in the emulsifying step. For instance, the water content, the presence of hydrophobic groups on any one of the polymers or mixtures of polymers used, the viscosity of the continuous and discontinuous phase, and the electrical charge on the at least two polymers used are examples of tools to adjust the size of the microspheres or microparticles to be produced. In addition, emulsifiers can be added. Suitable emulsifiers are copolymers, preferably block-copolymers, of units of the two incompatible polymers, e.g. a block-copolymer of PEG and dextran, used to create the two-phase system.

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L48: Entry 5 of 13 File: USPT Nov 18, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5688697 A
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation

Brief Summary Text (6):
As used herein, the term "water" in reference to emulsions means a polar hydrophilic liquid and is not limited to water per se. Similarly, the term "oil" in reference to emulsions means any nonpolar hydrophobic liquid. The terms "microspherical emulsion", "microemulsion" and related terms refer to stable emulsions in which the droplets of the dispersed phase are very small. "Microparticle", "microsphere", "particle", "microspherical particle" and related terms refer to the droplets of the dispersed phase of the microemulsion, which may or may not be emulsified in an aqueous phase. "Functionalized" particles, microparticles, droplets or microspheres have at least one amphiphilic component in the surface layer which includes a reactive group suitable for covalently coupling the microparticle to a ligand.